

## DRIVING IT HOME UPON THE TRAITORS.

Senator Robbins, on his way home, after the breaking up of the Legislature by federal violence, published in the Hillsborough Gazette, to his constituents, the following letter. It will be read with deep interest:

From the Hillsborough Gazette.  
Mr. EMERY:—I desire to communicate, through the medium of the Gazette, my opinion of the probable cause that prompted the outrage lately perpetrated by a part of the members of the Ohio Legislature; to give public sentiment correct direction is the only apology I offer for the position I am about to occupy.

I do not believe that the amendment to House bill No. 27, for districting the State lay at the foundation of this revolutionary movement: it is true, it was used as a kind of smoke to cover their inglorious retreat from the most imperative legislative duties; but there was another bill involving some matters of political faith, subject to final action in the House as soon as the district bill was disposed of. I allude to House bill No. 31—a bill to provide for the extension of the charters of the several specie paying and solvent banks of this State, and to amend the act to regulate banking in Ohio. As soon as the whigs discovered this bill would pass by the unanimous vote of the democrats, they became impatient, restless and ugly. One celebrated Senator from the Extension country, who had charge of more appraisement and relief bills than fell to the lot of others, moved an adjournment sine die. This motion would, as a matter of course, be supported by arguments calculated to prepare the minds of the people for a dissolution of the Legislature. But in relation to this matter, I assume the position that the most iniquitous bill that could be presented, would fall far short of justifying those who resigned. That that crime may not be mitigated or extenuated by the charge of unfairness, embraced in the bill under consideration, at the time the House was dissolved, I forward the bill called Keley's preparation by Spangler. The bill was voted for by every whig Senator; its rejection was voted against by every whig Representative. It is, therefore, fair to try the parties by the provisions of those two bills. I have carefully examined both schemes, and in view of population, symmetry of parts, contiguity of territory, community of interests, and political results, since 1833, and I cannot believe that any member who could vote for the whig bill could conscientiously resign his seat to avoid the force of the democratic one. I do not consider either of the combinations perfect; but the difference is decidedly in favor of the democratic scheme. In the South of the State, it regards political feeling and secures to the greatest extent the political power of each party. Both bills form some inconvenient districts, but had there been no other case of discontent than that produced by this measure, it certainly would have been permitted to pass the House, and if not amended, its progress could have been stayed in the Senate. I cannot suppose the whigs were so stupid as to resign their seats, to prevent the passage of a bill that had not been read a third time, in the branch in which it originated.

Respectfully,  
WM. ROBBINS.  
August, 12, 1842.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

TO JOHN C. WRIGHT, ESQ.

Your editorial article of yesterday, headed "Mr. Speaker Faran," contains so many misrepresentations that I cannot allow it to pass without notice.

Alluding to the resignations, you say, "if Mr. Faran means that the resignations were not actually made or received, he is not sustained by the facts, and he knows it." That the resignations were tendered, I am not disposed to deny, but that they were received by the Senate or House, I do deny; for the Whigs, by leaving both branches without a quorum, deprived both branches of the power to receive or reject the resignations.

Again you say, "if he means that the resignations defeated the Appraisement bill, he knows better, for that bill had been in the hands of the Speaker for his signatures, at least twenty-four hours before the resignations, awaiting only his own and Speaker Spalding's signature to make it law."

I did mean to say, and again repeat it, that the resignation of the Whig members did defeat the Appraisement bill; and you know it. Had the Whig members remained in their posts, that bill would have been signed by both Speakers, and become a law; by their resignations it has failed to become a law. I deny that either of the Speakers had that bill in their hands at all, before the resignations, awaiting their signatures. On the morning that the Whig members resigned, the Clerk of the House had a message on his table made out, ready to be sent to the Senate with the bill, as soon as the signature of the Speaker of the House was obtained; and had the Whigs remained in their places but half a day longer, the bill would have become a law.

Again you say, "if he means, that the resignations prevented the passage of the act to relieve contractors on the public works, he knows, and the journal of the Senate will prove, that the bill was laid on the table, somewhere was a full Senate, on the motion of Mr. Spangler, by the

vote of the Democratic Senators, and that he (Faran) himself, voted so to dispose of it." What a pitiful evasion! Why suppress the truth in relation to this matter? Why did you not state, what you know to be the fact, that the bill was laid on the table for the reason given by Mr. Spangler, who made the motion, that it was stated that the Whig members had left the House of Representatives without a quorum, and if so, that there was no use for the Senate to proceed any further. You know very well, that at the time that bill was laid on the table, the Whig members of the House had left that branch without a quorum; and you know further, that, had the Senate passed the bill under such circumstances, the House being without a quorum, the bill could not have become a law.

I feel pretty well satisfied, that hardly any thing can emanate from the Democratic party that you are not disposed, in advance, to pronounce a humbug—excepting always a bill to district the state into Congressional districts. That you should therefore pronounce the bill to allow the specie paying banks of this State to do business under Latham's Bank bill, as you are pleased to term it, a humbug, does not surprise me; but I must protest against your saying that I know, or believe, it to be a humbug. I believe the bank law to be a good law; I believe the bankers can do a business under that law, which will be safe for the community and profitable for themselves; and I know, that several banks in this State were willing to come under that law and do business in conformity to its provisions.

You say you know that there was not even the semblance of a mob at Columbus. My idea of what constitutes a mob must differ very materially from yours. If I considered the assembly in front of the State House on the morning succeeding the resignations in the light of a mob, I only co-necided in opinion with some of the principal citizens of Columbus.

From the manner in which the officers of the Legislature, in discharging their duty, were treated by the crowd, and from the threats that were repeatedly used by persons in the crowd against the officers, in case they should attempt to arrest any one of the retiring members, were sufficient for me, to pronounce it, what I then did, and still do, a mob. And that mob was but a natural consequence of the revolutionary act of the Whig members. As you justify the principle act, it does not surprise me that you should endeavor to hide or pollute the consequences that must follow that act.

JAMES J. FARAN.

From the Ohio Statesman.

## WHAT IS THOUGHT ABROAD OF FEDERAL TREASON IN OHIO.

The Philadelphia Ledger, a neutral paper in politics, takes the correct view of the daring conspiracy of the Federalists of Ohio against the State government. The Journal may copy from its federal partisan papers, who write to order, but we defy it to bring the least shadow of support from any papers but those of the bluest Clay stamp. All the democratic papers, without exception, denounce the act as subversive of all the government—all the neutral papers, that speak without partisan bias, condemn the treasonable act, and many, very many, whig papers, either openly condemn, or tamely pass it over. Such is public opinion from all quarters, and it must overwhelm the insurgents with lasting shame and disgrace.

The Ledger well says, that if the conspirators are sustained by the people, they might "as well suspend their elections, abolish the Constitution, and have no government at all," and adds, for such a government would be less united than a rope of sand, and too unstable in its laws and institutions, to be worth a straw." These are fearful reflections, for those who have fastened the damning deed upon their souls. The Ledger says:

"The effect of the dissolution of the Legislature, is to undo all the measures which have been before the present extra session. The appraisement law, which requires personal property to bring two-thirds of its value before it can be sold, and which had passed both Houses, cannot have its provisions enforced because it had not received the Governor's signature before the dissolution. The contractors and laborers on the public works, are left without any provisions for their payment. The bill for their relief had passed through the hands of the Finance committee, but had been reported back and laid on the table.

A public meeting was immediately held in Columbus, and strong denunciatory resolutions passed. The Legislature assembled on the 12th instant, and the Speaker of the two Houses recommended to the members, each one to adjourn himself, if he chose, and wait for a remedy to be applied by the people at the next October election. It appears by the Constitution of the State, neither House can adjourn for more than two days without the consent of the other. The seceding members would not obey the command of the Sergeant-at-arms to assemble, and accordingly the Legislature was compelled to adjourn and leave it to a future Legislature to determine which party will be sustained.—Whatever may be the decision, one thing is clear, that if a minority may at any time dissolve a government by secession, the people may as well suspend their elections, abolish the Constitution, and have no Government at all. A minority

must exist in all legislative bodies upon any question where there is not an unanimous sentiment. If it be recognized that the minority when dissatisfied with the action of the majority, may abandon their duties and dissolve the Legislature, then a government may be disrupted at any moment, upon any question, and by any party. Such a government would be less united than a rope of sand, and too unstable in its laws and institutions to be worth a straw. The only correction to the tyranny of the majority, is to submit its acts to the people, among whom the sense of justice is always sufficiently strong to check its despotism and correct its evil. Bad or unjust legislation may be tolerated in times of high party excitement, but the evil it generally entails upon the community will finally bring about a correction, and stamp with disgrace and ruin the perpetrators of the wrong.

## SEVERE REBUKE.

The Cincinnati Microscope thus rebukes its whig brethren for their treasonable conduct. Truly the traitors are getting it from all quarters.

Our Political friends.—It is really amusing for its honest people to look at our political friends with an eye single, or free from all bias. If they could only realize the following from nature's Poet, they would feel small—very small:

"O would some power the giddy gift us,  
To see ourself as others see us."

But what particularly drew our attention at this time toward them, was a cut in the Gazette of the 17th inst., representing a Giraffe, viz: the 18th district of Ohio, as proposed by the counties of Washington, Athens, Meigs, Galia, Lawrence and Scioto, and the appearance of which in the Legislature, so frightened the whole whig delegation, that they left the capitol and ran home! We have made particular inquiry if any body in the city was frightened by its appearance in the said paper, and have not heard of one single instance where the same effect followed, hence we must come to the conclusion, that the whig members in our legislature were frightened because they desired to be.

We dislike this political maneuvering when it goes so far. In the first place we consider the Extra session entirely uncalled for, but in the second place, after it had been convened, it was imperative on every member to stand to his post. No matter what the consequence might have been, no excuse can be made for the withdrawal of the minority with the intention of thwarting the majority and the display of Kangaroos, Monkeys, Giraffes or other animals as an excuse for so flagrant an act, only adds to the infamy of the proceedings.

It is based upon the supposition, that the common people are gullible, and should be received by every honest American as a direct insult to his honor as a man, and his love of country and good order.

"We do in our very heart consider this proceeding of such vast moment to the American nation, that it would be no more than right that it be never forgotten by the freemen of Ohio, and that the traitors to their country's confidence, should be made to feel their real position by being left at home and alone in future and had it been done by the other party it is unnecessary for us to say, our opinion would be the same."

## THOROUGHLY COMMITTED.

The federal party leaders, with the true desperation of felons caught in the act, are striving to push on their former adherents to a defence of the felony. In Dayton, they have brought out Schenck and Barnett again; in Eaton, Hawkins, and in Wilmington, Fuoss, who is also distinguished for having pocketed and carried off a bill at the regular session.

In this county, at the federal convention, the managers passed the following resolution, and are bent on cramming it down the throats of their adherents:

"Resolved, That the bill of abominations, miscalled the apportionment bill, which was passed by the House of Representatives of Ohio on the 11th inst., in the absence of a quorum of that branch of the Legislature, and when it had no constitutional existence for the transaction of business, in defiance of the oath of the Speaker and the protest of a prominent member of the minority, acting for that minority, is not only a flagrant abuse of usurped power, but in its inception compelled the whigs in defence of the rights and liberties of their constituents, to resign their seats and leave the Representatives hall—thus in effect dissolving the assembly as a legislative body, and appealing directly to the people, the only true resort in a free government, to decide between them and their opponents."

This resolution is false from beginning to end. It is untrue that there was no quorum when the Speaker put the question. The recusants had not resigned and could not resign while the bill was pending, for no other question was in order, as every body in the least acquainted with parliamentary rules well knows. It is self evident untrue that the inception of the mere beginning for that is the meaning of the word inception, of the bill compelled them to resign and break up the House. They could protest against it on the journals of that body; they could oppose it in the Senate; they could protest against it there, and finally if it be true, as they say, that a majority of the people was with them

—they could repeal it next winter. A man with half an eye can see the folly and falsehood of this excuse. We shall demonstrate it more at length hereafter. We repeat the federal leaders abroad and in this county are fully committed to this heinous iniquity. And they are committed too as condemned criminals whose next exhibition will be upon the gibbet in October.—Cin. Eng.

From the Jeffersonian.

## INDIANA ELECTION.

We have received, this morning, full returns of the election of members to the House of Representatives of this State.

We received them too late for publication in this paper, but shall give them in our next. They are not official, and of course may be erroneous, though we believe they are correct:

The democrats have elected, 86  
The federalists, 44

Democratic majority, 12  
The Senate is in dispute, and will be, till after the sitting of the Legislature, on account of the uncertainty of Mr. Pitcher, Senator from Posey and Vanderburg, retaining his seat among those who held over from last year. The last Legislature left it undecided. The people of the district, however, supposing his seat to become vacant this year have elected a successor.

Should Pitcher, who is a whig, retain his seat, the whigs will have a majority of ten in the Senate, leaving the democrats a majority of but two on joint ballot.

Should the newly elected Senator Casey, a democrat, obtain the seat, the whig majority in the Senate will be, 8, and the democratic majority on joint ballot 4.

Had it not been for the peculiar disposition of floating members, which were fixed by the whig Legislature of 1840-'11 we should have had a much larger majority. These floating members are of this sort. In apportioning the State several counties had not population enough to give them two members a year, and still so large a population that they would be unequally represented with but one.—They therefore divided round a number of members, among these counties—giving an extra member to this one year and that one the next. Well, they so arranged it as to give those extra members to the decided whig counties, each year that there is a whig Senator to elect.

## DISTRESSING CIRCUMSTANCE.

On the 5th of April last, Mr. Norman Ellis, late of Delhi, Delaware county, O. left home to go to New Haven, in the county of Huron, for the purpose of looking out a location for his business. He is a Dentist by profession. We heard that he did not go there, but turned his course to Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania though we have not had any correct account of him since he started. Mr. Ellis's wife, who is at her brother-in-law's in Radnor township, Delaware county, and his father and brothers, who reside in Union county, Ohio, are, of course, in the deepest distress from his singular absence. The most alarming fears are excited for his fate; and it is impossible he would remain so long absent, without writing, or getting some one to write, if alive or in his right mind. It is doubt, uncertainty and conjecture.

It is the desire of the afflicted family that this notice may be copied by the papers generally, that as extensive circulation as possible may be given, hoping that some information may be obtained by it. Any information may be directed to Mrs. Harriet Ellis, Delhi Delaware co., Ohio.—Statesman.  
August 20, 1842.

The terms of the following Senators will expire on the 4th of March next:

Democrats—Williams, of Maine; Wilcox, of New Hampshire; Smith, of Connecticut; Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; Wright, of New York; Cuthbert, of Georgia; Bagby, of Alabama; Allen, of Ohio; Young, of Illinois; Linn, of Missouri—10.

Whigs—Crafts, of Vermont, Kerr, of Maryland, Graham, of North Carolina; Preston, of South Carolina; Conrad, of Louisiana; Crittenden, of Kentucky; Smith of Indiana—7.

The Democrats have already chosen Mr. Niles to succeed Mr. Smith, in Connecticut, both Democrats. We shall gain one in North Carolina, and one in Indiana, as the recent elections show a Democratic ascendancy. Mr. Preston's place is pretty sure to be filled by a Democrat, and so is Kerr's of Maryland.—This success to our cause in the Democratic States, will give us 24 to the Whigs 26, and Tennessee yet to elect her two, which if Democratic, as they ought to be, will tie the Senate.  
Cin. Eng.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—By the result published in the Louisville Journal, we ascertain the members elect of the Legislature, stand thus:

The Senate—Whigs elected 7, Democrats 4. The House—Whigs 58, Democrats 40.—2 members not yet heard from. The above result shows a great gain for the Democracy.

In North Carolina, the Democrats have elected a majority of more than 25 on joint ballot in the Legislature; but a Whig Governor has succeeded, owing to the sickness of the democratic candidate, and a report got up by his opponents that he had declined.

## THE STANDARD.

GEORGETOWN, AUGUST 30, 1842.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,  
**WILSON SHANNON.**  
FOR SENATOR,  
**JAMES LOUDEN.**  
FOR REPRESENTATIVES,  
**JOHN D. WHITE**, of Brown county.  
**JAMES F. SARGENT**, of Clermont.  
**JOHN EMERY**, of Clermont.  
FOR SHERIFF,  
**WILLIAM SHIELDS.**  
FOR AUDITOR,  
**JAMES J. SMITH.**  
FOR COMMISSIONER,  
**RICHARD W. DITTO.**  
FOR CORONER,  
**WILLIAM K. BURT.**

## THE NOMINATIONS.

The names of the candidates nominated by the county convention on Saturday last, are inserted in the above ticket. All of them, we believe, are known by most of the voters of the county as worthy men, and fully competent to discharge the duties of the offices for which they were nominated. They will undoubtedly receive the united support of the Democracy of the county.

## THE REVOLUTIONARY CONSPIRACY.

We this week finish the publication of the address of the democratic members of the legislature in answer to the misrepresentations of the conspirators in the late revolutionary movement at Columbus. Every unprejudiced man must rise from the perusal of this address thoroughly convinced that the federal members of the Legislature are without the shadow of justification for their revolutionary act, and that they have betrayed their trust as protectors of the Constitution and laws, and aimed at both a blow which, if not promptly and sternly parried off by the people, will soon overthrow civil liberty, both in this State and in the Union. Every man, in contemplating this subject should divest himself of party prejudices, and think and act as his duty to his country and the importance of the crisis demand. This question must from its very nature, be the all absorbing one at the approaching election. Should the treasonable conduct of the federal members and their abettors go unrebuked, a few months may terminate the existence of our republican government; for if a minority of a legally and constitutionally chosen Legislature are upheld in an attempt to govern the majority or to terminate legislation, our government will be at an end, and every individual will be left to pursue his own inclination, regardless of the rights or interests of others,—and, in short; anarchy will supersede law and order, until a military despotism is established, or until some foreign monarch shall take advantage of our dissensions and make an easy conquest and subject us to his iron rule. This is no fancy sketch, and we defy any reasonable man to picture any more favorable consequence of such revolutionary conduct as that of which the federal members of the Legislature are guilty, if it be not emphatically disapproved by the people.

The issue is clearly made, and cannot be avoided. Shall the majority or the minority rule? Shall the constitution and a republican government be supported or abandoned? In this Legislative district the federal leaders have nominated one of the conspirators (Mr. Fuoss) for re-election to the Senate; and in this county though they feared to re-nominate Mr. Dunham, they passed the following resolution approving the treason:

Resolved, That the Whig members of the Legislature, who by the voluntary resignation of their trusts, and magnanimous appeal to the justice of the people, prevented the consummation of such a scheme of villainy, fraud and treason against the sovereignty of the people, deserve the plaudits and admiration of their constituents.

FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.—Some of the federal members of the Legislature have reported, upon their return home, that Speaker Spalding refused to give them certificates of the number of days they had been in attendance, and that they were consequently under the necessity of coming off without their pay. To refute this falsehood, a statement from the Auditor's account is published in the Statesman, showing that all the federal members that attended the session, excepting one, drew their pay for the time they attended, and for mileage, varying from \$62 to \$108, according to the number of days

they attended and the distance they travelled.

The federal papers are giving the fact that but one democratic member of the House of Representatives voted for the big tariff bill, as evidence that the democrats in general are opposed to a tariff. This is not the fact, as is evidenced by the circumstance that on the 12th inst. Mr. Logersoll, democratic member from Pennsylvania, introduced a bill into the House, proposing to enact a tariff of duties sufficiently high to afford ample revenue for the necessities of government, and afford incidental protection; which bill was sustained by the democratic members of the north, and voted down by the whole whig party of the House. The democratic members opposed the big tariff bill on the same grounds upon which the President vetoed it, viz. its connection with the land distribution act. While the federalist opposed all tariff for revenue or protection, rather than lose Clay's bribery law distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the States.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was still, at our latest dates engaged in considering the treaty with England.

The House has passed the tariff bill returned by the President, after having stricken out the land clause, and exempting from duty tea and coffee imported in American vessels.

It is supposed that the bill will soon pass the Senate and be signed by the President; and that congress will then adjourn.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to notice, a large number of the Democratic voters of Brown county met at the Court-house in Georgetown on Saturday the 27th inst. for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the next annual election.

On motion, COL. JOHN ALLEN was elected President, and A. P. KILLPATRICK Esq. Vice President, and D. P. PALMER and STEPHEN T. BRONSON appointed Secretaries.

The following delegates from the townships named presented their credentials.

From Union Township—Wm. Norris, David McElroy, A. Stephenson, Wm. McGregor, and C. Laurimore.  
Huntington—Anderson Helm, Shary Moore, Andrew Evans, Henry Flaughter, Jr. and Alvy Jacobs.

Lewis—Jacob Waterfield, Joseph McKee,—Richardson, Joseph Richards, and G. M. Martin.

Clark—Hugh Kennedy, E. J. McLain, Samuel Whiteman, Wm. Neal, and W. G. Fowler.

Pleasant—Benjamin Sells, Noah Ellis, John Allen, A. P. Killpatrick and Wm. Carty.

Byrd—Tho's Pickerrill, James Wright, Tho's McEford, Alex. Ellison and J. Robeson.

Franklin—Michael Pindall, Lewis Ball, Frederick Siberel, A. B. Strait, and Wm. Campbell.

Jackson—Thomas Brady, Aaron Eyllar, John Brady, Moses Moore and Wm. Cox.

Green—Samuel Day, Joseph Kratzer and Samuel Gerren.

Washington—John Jacobs, Henry Strait, Levi Dunn, Rawley Dunn, and John Rachford.

Eagle—Hugh C. Miller, Jacob Markee, S. King Stivers, Jacob Mauker and Jesse Edgington.

Scott—John Siansbury, James McCall Sr. Sam'l McFadden, Benjamin Purdum, and J. L. Purdum.

Pike—Nicholas Sroufe, James Redman, Samuel Wardlow, Hugh Wardlow and Levi Wells.

Perry—R. W. Ditto, Geo. Fisher, Wm. P. Allen, Martin Bishop and William Boyle.

On motion, a committee of one from each township was appointed by the President to receive and report the names of candidates for the different offices to be filled at the October election. The following persons composed said committee:

William Norris of Union. Andrew Helm of Huntington. Noah Ellis of Pleasant. Jacob Waterfield of Lewis. William Cox of Jackson. R. F. Stivers of Eagle. Michael Pindall of Franklin. Henry Strait of Washington. Hugh Kennedy of Clark. James McCall of Scott. Samuel Wardlow of Pike. Wm. P. Allen of Perry. Joseph Kratzer of Green. Thomas Pickerrill of Byrd.

The committee reported the names of the several candidates that were presented to them. The Convention then by acclamation nominated Gen. JAMES LOUDEN as a candidate for the Senate. Upon balloting for candidates for the other offices, Col. JOHN D. WHITE received a majority of all the votes given, for Representative, and was declared duly nominated. JAMES J. SMITH was unanimously nominated for the office of County Auditor. After several ballotings for Sheriff, WILLIAM SHIELDS received a majority of all the votes, and was announced as the nominee. In like manner, RICHARD W. DITTO was nominated for the office of county commissioner; and WILLIAM K. BURT for Coroner.

The following resolutions were then